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## CIA covertly recruited prospects in a March 1977 visit to compus

By JIM SCHACHTER

On Monday, March 23, 1977, a recruiter from the Central Intelligence Agency's Foreign Broadcast Information Center (FBIS) visited Columbia University.

The recruiter, a former Columbia student, met with two department Columbia chairmen to discuss the prospects of finding students. qualified to become CIA foreign language specialists. Such talent, he was told, was "sparse," but one professor provided the names of three possible recruits and the other promised "to be on the lookout for qualified persons."

The recruiter's visit is described in an internal CIA memorandum, one of thousands recently released to Spectator under terms of the federal Freedom of Information Act. While no similar recruitment efforts are described in the do-. cuments, this meeting represents a pattern in the CIA's relationships with Columbia faculty members over more than thirty years.

The recruiter had studied with one of the department chairmen during his years at Columbia. They shared a professional interest-Eastern language studies, according to The FBIS documents. The CIA employee and the Columbia professors were working in separate, but overlapping, spheres: they knew each other and could help each other.

That common ground has been the foundation of contacts between faculty members and the CIA since as long ago as 1950, the CIA documents show. And while relationships between the Agency and faculty members may not be as formal as they were in earlier years, they continue until today.

CIA Director Adm. Stansfield

Turner, in fact, will not even promise that the Agency has ended all covert contractual arrangements with Columbia faculty members. Congressional investigators, meanwhile, have found that such relationships existed, in 1976, on over one hundred American college campuses.

Who are the Columbia faculty members that maintain contacts with the CIA? The names of some of them appear in the papers released to Spectator. Other names have been blacked out by the CIA to protect the identities of those who, according to the CIA lawyers, have "strictly academic-based and non-covert" relationships with the Agency "which must remain confidential."

The names of the department chairmen involved in the March 1977 meeting, for instance, have been withheld by the CIA. One is identified as "Dr. (14-space deletion) chairman of the Department of (22-space deletion) at Columbia University." The other is called "Prof. (14-space deletion) who is chairman of the (25-space deletion) department at Columbia and on the staff of (24-space deletion) and the (27-space deletion)."

Comparing the length of the deleted phrases with the 1977 roster of department chairmen, it appears that the first reference is to Herschel Webb, chairman of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. The second seems to refer to James Morley, chairman of the Department of Political Science and a staff member in 1977 at the Southern Asian Institute.

Neither Webb or Morley denied participating in discussions with a CIA recruiter, but neither recalled the March 1977 meeting.

"I don't see any reason why anybody in March 1977 would have come to me with questions of that sort," Webb said in an interview, "because I wasn't chairman of the department at the time."

According to the office of the

Dean of Graduate Faculties, Webb became chairman on April I.

"I suppose I've known quite a number of people who've worked for the CIA," Webb said. "I can't categorically state in the hundreds and hundreds of people I've talked to since I became department chairman that there wasn't one who said he might be involved in recruiting for the government," he

Morley said that he "can't recall anything about" a 1977 meeting and "can't think of a student of mine who is recruiting." But Morley, like Webb, a Japan specialist, said he too knew several employees of the intelligence agenсy.

Both Webb and Morley said they never gave students' names to the CIA unless a student asked for help getting a job with the Agency. The Agency has acknowledged contracting with college professors to identify potential recruits without informing students that the CIA was considering employing them.

The University Senate resolved in 1978 that faculty involvement in such covert recruiting was "in no case" permissable.

It is not clear what happened to the three students' names given to the recruiter by one of the professors. The recruiter's report states that these names, and others, had earlier been given to a "John Fitzgerald" by the School of International Affairs' "placement officer.'

In 1977, Eric Kocher, now a career counselor, was the assistant dean of SIA responsible for job placement. Kocher did not recall such a list, but noted he had repeated public contacts with James Fitzgerald, director of the CIA's local personnel office.

Kocher said he remembered an occassion similar to that described in the documents. "There was a supervisor or someone superior to Fitzgerald, probably a supervisor, I guess from Washington, who Chinese economics and politics. came to Columbia . . . to try to find just what the possibilities for students with language abilities might be." Such visits, Kocher said, "didn't happen very often."

James Fitzgerald said he doe not "remember Eric Kocher eve giving me any list of names. Visits from alumni like the Marc 1977 trip occur, he said, "on occ sion," though usually without hi office's knowledge.

The 1977 episode, according President McGill, "does sound lik a traditional CIA recruiting practice." He termed "suspect" th two chairmen's meetings with th Agency representative.

"What is objectionable abou that is an approach to a member the faculty on a clandestine or cor fidential basis, while they are con temporaneously recruiting out the open," McGill said.

But the President refused commit himself to investigating the episode. "More substanti evidence" and an "egregrious a ... that seems to violate th canons of conduct of a facult member" would be prerequisite for university action on such matter, he sold.

Like Webb and Morley, seven Columbia political scientists mai tain academic-based relationship with the CIA, Assistant Profess of Government Thomas Bernstei Associate Professor of Gover ment Andrew Nathan, and Sewyn Lialer, acting director of ? Research Institute on Intern tional Change, obtain documen from the Agency for use in class and research.

Nathan once sought CIA ar lysts' comments on an academ paper. Bernstein said he "kno some people in the analyses se tion of the agency and find(s) th very useful" in his research.

Nathan, Bernstein and Bialer sisted they never receive classifi material from the Agency. The d cuments they obtain from t CIA's Coordinator for Academ Relations and Office of Econom Research, they said, are general not available elsewhere. Most volves statistics on Soviet a

